WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President's View of His Proclamations-Death of General Griffin -The Freedmen's Burean, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. BEGISTRATION AND THE ELECTIONS.

The anticipations expressed by your correspondent, some days since, that the President would order the reopening of the registration and the postponement of the elections, are about to be substantially realized, if the stateand the postponement of the elections, are about to be substantially realized, if the statements which are usually accepted as being inspired by the President nimself are to be relied upon. He will evade the Congressional prohibition against his interference, by couching his order in the shape of a suggestion or recommendation, which will be put in official form. This, he hopes, will accomplish with the district commanders what a positive official order, involving a direct conflict, would not. An Executive suggestion, with a little of the odor of Commander-in-Cnief about it, he hopes will induce the district commanders to do what he desires, on their own responsibility. It is altogether likely that it will fail of effect, as the law requires registration to close by the 1st of October. It is already completed in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. In Louisiana, the revision required to be made by the boards fourteen days before the election is also finished. The poll-books are being prepared and everything requisite for the election, now only twelve days hence, is nearly ready. General Hancock is not likely to reach New Orleans before October I, and, unless peremptorily suspended by an arbitrary and illegal order, Sheridan's machinery will accomplish the election and assemble the Constitutional Convention without any further saistance. The statement that the purposes of the President, as above indicated, meet with assistance. The statement that the purposes of the President, as above indicated, meet with the concurrence of General Grant, is an unmitigated falsehood. The matter has not been submitted to him, and his well-known position warrants the statement that such au interference would not be approved.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY M'CULLOCH. Collector Smythe and ex-Collector Barney, of New York, who have been here for several days, have, in their interviews with the President, urged the retention of Secretary McCulloch in his present position, and both have received the assurance from the President that he had no intention of displacing him.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. General Howard, in order to reduce the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau to the nar-rowest possible limits, after consultation with General Grant has issued the following impor-tant letter to the Assistant Commissioners, calling for the reduction of the number of em-ployes whenever it can be enforced:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGERS, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LASSOS, WASHINGTON, September 13, 1867.—Circular letter.—It is very desirable for you to reduce the number of your agents, officers, and clerks to the lowest practicable limit. Wherever an inspector will answer instead of a local agent, recommend for discharge of the local agent and obtain an inspector from headquarters. Confer with the District Commanders in person or by letter, and ascertain whether he can detail officers or suitable enlisted men to replace the volunteer officers still retained in service, and report the names of the latter for muster out. Reduce your hospitals as fast as it can be done, substituting dispensaries, with a view to reducing the number of agents and officers employed in the medical work. Many of the officers and agents have been employed in the work of registration under the direction of the District Commander. It is believed that several of these officers and agents can be dispensed with as soon as that work shall be completed. I trust to you for a careful and conscientlous examination of your field, and the recommendation for discharge of all employes not absolutely necessary for the proper execution of the law under which you are working. Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

Very truly yours. ipt of this communication

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General Commanding. As supplemental to the foregoing, and in order to aid its efficient enforcement, General Grant has issued the following order:-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENE-HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—District Commanders will co-operate with the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in reducing the number of employes and volunteers still retained in service, by giving details of officers and enlisted men of the army to take their places, where it can be done without manifest detriment to the service. By order of General GRANT, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL GRIFFIN. The country will learn with profound sorrow The country will learn with profound sorrow of the death, from yellow fever, of Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Griffin, who died at Galveston at 11 o'clock to-day. Intelligence of the occurrence was received by General Grant at 10 o'clock to-night. General Griffin was only taken ill on Wednesday, and yesterday morning his symptoms were reported more favorable; but the disease took a bad turn last night, and his relatives were advised this morning. and his relatives were advised this morning that he would probably not survive the day. General Grant has assigned Brevet Major Joseph J. Reynolds, now on the Rio Grande, to the command of the District of Texas, thus made vacant, and Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, who is at New Orleaus, to the temporary command of the Department of the Gulf. General Frank Wheaton, who is sick with the fever at New Orleans, is reported better

THE ANTIETAM DEDICATION. The ceremonies at the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery premise to be largely attended, owing to the excellent railway arrangements, whereby persons going from Baltimore or Washington can return the same day. The first train leaves Washington at 6 A. M., and will convey the President, Secretary Seward, and several members of the diplomatic corps.

General Grant will be unable to attend, owing to the pressure of official duties. GENERA LS HANCOCK AND SHERIDAN. General Hancock has not yet arrived here, though daily expected. He comes at the Pre-sident's request, for General Grant has not summoned him. General Sheridan, who left

Leavenworth last night, is expected here in about a week. He will make brief stoppages at Chicago, at his old home in Ohio, and in New

RETIREMENT OF COUNT WYDENBRUCK. The retirement of Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, whose successor is named by the cable, is in pursuance of a resolve made by him immediately after the execution of Maximilian, to the effect that he would rorsake this country forever. He, therefore, asked to be relieved, and has just disposed of his residence and household effects at auction.

JOHNSON AND BOSWELL, A Washington despatch to the Boston Post

A Washington despatch to the Boston Post says:—

The President's late proclamations having given rise to much spaculation as to their purpose and oracitical bearing upon the country, it may be interesting to know what the author himself thinks and says regarding them. In a social conversation to day, I ventured to inquire of his Excellency his views of the proclamation declaring the supremacy of the Constitution, and his special object in publishing the same. I admitted that they purpose was patent on the ince of the document, but that many persons professed not to be white to comprehend its practical bearing. He replied that these were now two parties in the country—one sciling within constitutions limits, the other openity professing to act outside of the Goranticulon, and overy officer and emission of the diversal and every officer and emission of the diversal and professing to act outside of the Goranticulon, and overy officer and emission to the contry—one sciling within constitutions limits, the other openity professing to act outside of the Goranticulon, and overy officer and emission of the diversal and every officer and emission of the fact that another purpose was to call the attention of seach and every officer and emission of the fact that of the fact, that he might dearly understand his duty, and understanding, perform it. Our Constitution, he said, was the clided to four freedom the wall widel entry roms and profess is all. But another purposes which which he had in view was to call the clided to do the fact that the might dearly understand his duty, and understanding perform it. Our Constitution, he said, was the clided to four freedom the wall widel entry roms and profess is all. But another purposes which which he had in view was to call the fact the proclamation to the constitution of the profess of the clided to the constitution of the states of the personnel of the case in the hands of because of the constitution of the states of the personnel of the case in the hands of because of the const

could assume that he was one of their masters, the President said he thought if was high time that attention should be specially colled to the requirements of the Countintion and the 'rose principles of our Government. He spoke in flattering terms of the countintion and the 'rose principles of our Government. He spoke in flattering terms of the real Ord, and heartily suproved the noble rebuke which the General administered to Colonel Gilbert. I impulred what he thought would be the practical effect of the Amnesty Proclamation. He promptly replied, "to restore the parties to all their rights—to place them precisely where they were before the war. The suffrage question was one to be determined by the courts, and not by the executive branch of the Government." In aliading to the future, he said he had no idea what Congress would do, but that he believed the people would take care that their Government was not subverted and destroyed. So far as he was concerned, he should exercise every constitutional power in its defense, but that the great controlling power was in the hands of the people themselves, and his firm conviction was that they would use it wisely and efficiently. The late elections in California and Maine served only to fix his confidence in the "sober second thought of the people."

THE WRECK OF THE J. T. FORD.

Voyage of the Miniature Schooner from Baltimore-Heavy Weather and Harrewing Scenes on Board-Extreme Sufferings and Death-Last Days of the Captain, Mate, Man, and Boy-Statement of Armstrong, the Survivor. From the Lon on Times, September 2,

Captain, Mate, Man, and Boy-Statement of Armstrong, the Survivor.

From the Lon-on Times, September 2.

The Mary Blake, from Antigua has arrived in the river, with a sesman named Andrew Armstrong on board the only survivor of a crew of four, of a schooner-rigged boat called the John T. Foro, which was lost while on a voyage to Paris via Havre. The John T. Ford was about two and a half tons, and of less size than the Red, White and Blue, but, unlike her, she was not constructed on the lifeboat principle, being more or a whale boat. Her dimensions were more an expectation of the lifeboat principle, being more or a whale boat. Her dimensions were more all the work of the lifeboat principle, being more or a whale boat. Her dimensions were more entired to the lifeboat principle, being more or a whale boat. Her dimensions were more entired to held. She was the Joint property of the master, Gould, Armstrong, the survivor, and two or three others, and the citizens of Estimore took great interest in the success of the expedition to Paris.

The John T. Ford left Baltimore on the 22d of June, but getting short of water, one of her tanks being damaged, she put into Halifax on the skin of July, and, one of her hands leaving Armstrong, who is a fisherman, Joined her, and on the morning of the 18th of July and, one of her hands leaving Armstrong, who is a fisherman, Joined her, and on the morning of the 18th of July she left Hallfax, accompanied by several boats, which escorted her out to see, Meeting with strong contrary winds she had to put back, and anchored at Devil's Island till 1P. M. of the 19th, when she had to shift to get better shelter in the eastern passage of Halifax. She remained there until the following Theesday, the 122d, and st 4 A. M., proceeded on the voyage, with the wind at southwest.

On the 28th they sighted a French schooner at anchoro on the banks of Newbound and and went alongside about 7 P. M., and left as 4 A. M. on the next day left of the more than the stream of the process of the stream of th

piest ten P. M. a beavy sea struck the boat, and turned her over, and the bailast boards inving been burned in order to obtain a light, the bailast shifted, and all on board were thrown into the rea.

The boat kept turning right over as the four hands struggled to get on her, until the had (Murphy) got estangied between the rigging and the mast, when she was so steadled that the other three of the crew managed to keep a hold of her. The craft continued in this position, two of the hands were on her mast, and two on the side of the keel. They remained in this position, two of the hands were on her mast, and two on the side of the keel. They remained in this position the whole of that night, frequently being washed off and on by the heavy seas, and at half-past il. A. M. on the following day they observed a brig bearing down towards them. Armstrong states that they were all cheered with the hopes of speedy relief, but instead of rendering them ald side came close to them, hoisted Dutch colors, and stood away without offering them the iesast assistance.

About an hour after this the mate, John Shanny, asked Armstrong to pray for him. They all prayed together for some time, but were often interrupted by the heavy seas washing one or the other of them off the boat.

The ears of the mate were then noticed to swell very much and his eyes protruded; he shook hands with his companions and kissed his wife's likeness, which he had about him. He then became greatly excited, and bit the captain's thigh. The captain pushed him gently on one side, sayleg, "For God's sake, John, don't bite me." The mate then fell back off the boat into the water and sunk immediately.

About seven o'clock P. M. the lad, Edward Murphy, maked Armstrong to make him in some way fast, and he was secured by his belt. He was not in that position long before the sea swept him away, and he perished, and afterwards the captain and the surviver, Armstrong, were washed off. The captain cried out "God help my poor wife and family," and then disappeared.

Af

FORGERY ON A NEW YORK BANK.

The National City Bank Mulcted out of \$75,000-The Forger an ex-Railroad Conductor-Arrest of the Culprit.

On the 11th of last July a gentlemanly looking man called at the National City Bank, of this city, and presented a check for \$75,000, purporting to have been signed by C. Vanderbilt and payable to the order of Henry Keep, President of the New York Central Railroad. On the back of the check was the follow-ing industment.

Orlained by his ill-getten moneys. He had purchased two farms, one for \$18,000 and another for \$2000, both of which he had heavily slocked, and had employed a large number of men to work them. In his barns were found forty very valuable horses and several teams, worth each from \$2000 to \$1000. Braides all theselve had several light wagons, any amount of lancy harness, and altogether, farm and stock, he was in possession of property to the value of \$50,000. He was arrested by Mr. Bider, who was accompanied by Cantain Yates and Detective Samuel A. Bills, o the 'thicago polics, both of whom did good service in the apprehension of the for ger. But a few hours before the rancal was in his barn attending to his horses, and seemed highly indignant at the intrusion of the officers.

When the prisoner was arrested, \$10,000 in greenbacks were found upon his person after the officers bad searched his pockets; and they ascertained from the farm hands who had been employed by the man with the three handles to his name, that he was of the most overbearing disposition, and constantly carried is his hand, when making the rounds of his acquired acres, a heavily loaded whip, which he did not hesitate to use upon the backs of those who displeased him, or who did not seem to act as he desired they should. He is described as a stout built, portly looking fellow, with a slight polish of the gentleman about him, but with a strong look of the built in his rugged countenance.

The friends of the forger were not inte so soon as the arrest of their chum was bruited about, and a few hours after his apprehension they

as the arrest of their chum was bruited about, and a few hours after his apprehension they sued out a habeas corpus in his favor, and made efforts to have it served on the officers. The latter were informed of their intention, and as quick as they could harness a team of horses they put the man in a wagon, and, at dead of night, drove rapidly out of Illinois, nor did they stop until they had reached Doyer Station, Indiana Thence Detective Elder set out for this city, where he arrived safely with his prisoner yesterday. The forger was confronted by the paying teller of the bank, Mr. Worth, on his arrival, and that gentleman fully identified him as the man who had presented the forged check. The accused says that he was formerly a conductor on the Albany and Boston line and also on a Southern line. Before ton line and also on a Southern line. Before leaving Blackberry Station Detective Elder had an attachment issued against the farms which the forger had purchased, so as to prevent their illegal transfer.—N. Y. Herald.

TRAGEDY AT CLEVELAND, OHIO. A Man Kills his Wife with an Axe-

Arrest of the Murderer - Whisky Causes the Crime. From the Cleveland Leader, 14th.

From the Cleveland Leader, 14th.

We are this morning called upon to record one of the most frightful tragedles which has ever been enacted in our city. A man named Franz Floren, living at No. 28 Minnesota street, murdered his wife with an axe, last evening, about 9 o'clock. The mind recoils with horror from the appalling details, and we would fain draw a veil over the fearful scene of such inhuman brutality.

The victim of the tragedy—a middle-aged woman named Eriza Floren—was sitting at home, engaged in sewing upon a garment for her husband—the mousier who was plotting against herlife. He had been lying, during the evening upon a bed made up on the floor, in the hall adjeining the sitting-room. At the time mentioned above, he arose, procured an axe, and entered where his wife was seated, her back being towards the door. As the door opened she turned partly round, and he immediately struck her two blows, one upon each side of the head, laying open the skull. She staggered forward a few steps, the blood streaming from her frightful wounds, and fell senseless upon the door. To make sure of his deadly work, the incarnate fiend then drew a sharp knife, or razor, and inflicted two terrible gashes across her throat. He then dashed out of the house, leaped over the fence, and endeavored to make his escape. house, leaped over the fence, and endeavored to make his escape. There are three children in the family, the

oldest being a girl, nine or ten years of age. They were in the room at the time of the com-mission of the deed, and their screams aroused mission of the deed, and their screams aroused the neighbors, who rushed to the scene. Those who were first to arrive saw the murderer running in the direction of the lake, and the alarm was immediately given. While a portion remained to attend to the bleeding victim, and do, if possible, something for her relief (for she still showed signs of life), messengers were despatched for surgical aid, and others, joined by two or three policemen, started in pursuit of the murderer. He was arrested in less than an hour, taken to the Station House, and safely lodged in one of the cells.

hour, taken to the Static lodged in one of the cells. The room which was the scene of the murder The room which was the seene of the murder presented a horrible appearance—one that would appal the stoutest heart. The woman lay upon the floor in a pool of blood, unconscious but faintly breathing. Near her lay the bloody axe—the instrument of death. Two or three surgeons soon arrived and made an examination of the wounds. The skull was found to have been penetrated on both sides of the head, the gashes being several inches in length. The cuts upon the threat were also three or four inches long, but not deen—the three or four inches long, but not deep—the jugular vein not being severed. She was still barely slive at the latest accounts, but there no possible chance for her recovery, and

her death was momentarily expected. The cause of the diabolical deed is not fully known. Floren, who is a plasterer by trade, has been for some time past much addicted to intemperance. Although he is said to be a quiet, inoffensive man when sober, when pos-sessed by the accursed demon of drink he was harsh and abusive to his wife and children. Some time ago his wife entered a complaint, and had him arrested for drunkenness and abusing his family. This incensed him against her, and seemed to engender a feeling of hatred which at length culminated in this terrible crime. For three or four days past he had been constantly under the influence of liquor, on account of which his relations with his family had been more than usually unpleasant, and maddened by whisky, his brain "set on fire of hell," he determined to put an end to her life. He is a man of medium height, about thirty eight years of age. His countenance does not reflect the fierce

passions which raged in his heart, and from his appearance a person would not imagine him to be capable of such damning infamy. His examination will probably take place before Judge Abbey, in the Pelice Court room,

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Persecution of Native Christians in Japan-A Prussian Official Shot At-French Investigations - Commercial

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—The steamship Colorado, from Hong Kong, arrived here this morning. She brings three hundred and seventy passengers and eleven hundred tons of freight Her dates from Yokohama are to the 23d o August. The Japanese authorities have arrested sixty-three native Christians. One American and two Englishmen have been murdered by the Japanese at Nagasaki. The French men-ofwar have gone there to investigate affairs. The Japanese attempted to murder a Mr. Schnell, of the Prussian Legation, while on the road to Yeddo. He fired on his assailant, who was mortally wounded.

The markets were very dull. Dry goods were in good demand. Silk dull, and prices firm.
Tea in good demand for New York market;
prices advanced \$2'50@3 per pical. Freights
daily to New York, £3 10s.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

IMPORTANT ARREST. Arrest at the Hague of a Man with Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Counter-feit United States Notes in His Posses-

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—The police here have arrested a man named Gardersier, who had in his possession five hundred forged one thousand dollar notes, which were made here. Several bad notes of the United States are affoat. It is supposed that the forger has accomplices in other places in Europe and America. The police are actively engaged in tracing the matter.

FARRAGUT'S FLAG. Arrival of Farragut's Squadron at Copenhagen.

Copenhagen.

Copenhagen. Sept. 15.—The United States squadron, Admiral Farragut in command, has arrived here.

Arrival of the City of London. New York, Sept. 16.—The steamer City London, from Liverpool, has arrived.

FIRE AT SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Judge Kelley in Missouri.

Capture of \$500,000 in Counterfeit U. S Notes in Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM ST. LOUIS TO-DAY.

Hon. W. D. Kelley in Missouri-His Speech at Terre Haute, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Sr. Louis, Sept. 16 .- Judge Kelley arrived here last evening, and will speak this afternoon. He is being called upon by many of our most prominent citizens. Mr. Kelley spoke to a very large audience at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Saturday. He predicted revolutions in our industrial nationality-in the South to raise grain, and in the Northwest to manufacture beet-sugar to supply the world. These ends could only be successfully accomplished by a rational protective tariff. He thought the time had arrived for us to cease sending to England for railroad iron, with which to cross our undeveloped territory to reach immense coal velns and iron ore beds. The speaker was listened to attentively throughout.

Judge Kelley proposes a Southern tour as soon as he fluishes his present Western trip. He will commence in Virginia, and speak in all of the seaboard cities from the Chesapeake to

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

For Antistam-Pickpockets-Mr. Edwin Booth, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, Sept. 16 .- Many persons are already arriving here en route for the Antietam Cemetery dedication to morrow, and among them we observe plenty of pickpockets.

Edwin Booth, who was injured severely in the arm a few nights ago by being accidentally stabbed in fencing with Mr. Vandenhoff, has been obliged to postpone playing for a few nights, in consequence of the wound getting very painful.

Official Report of the Death of General Griffin.

Griffin.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The following despatches have been received here:—
Galveston, Texas, Sept. 15.—Major-General Thomas, A. G.:—It is my painful duty to announce the death of Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, commanding the district of Texas, He died of yellow fever at 11 A. M. today.

Byt. Maj.-Gen. Commanding Post, 47th Inf.
New Obleans, Sept. 15.—To General F. T.
Dent:—General Wheaton is as well as could be expected this morning. No unfavorable symp-

expected this morning. No urfavorable symptoms. George L. Hartsupp, A. A. G.

Fire at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Sept. 16 .- On Saturday night the plaster mill of Messrs, Marsh & Co. was totally destroyed by fire, with five fish warehouses adjoining. The total loss is \$30,000, with only a small insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.-The loss by the fire on saturday night is estimated at haif a million dollars. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

The running races over the Buckeye Club course commence on Monday next. The meeting promises to be a great success, as a greater number of first-class horses are entered for the purses than have contended on any race-course before in the country.

Burglars Detected.

PORTLAND, Sept. 16.—The gang of burglars which has been operating in this State from Portland as far east as Bangor, has been broken ip, and the parties connected with it arrested who prove to be a man named John White, o St. John, N. B., but lately from New York, and two boys. Considerable of the stolen property has been recovered. The Hon. Thomas Amory de Plois, a distin-guished lawyer of this city, died suddenly yes-

Arraignment of Andrew Johnson.

Major-General Logan delivered a long and vigorous speech at Hamilton, Ohlo, on Wednes-day, in which he arraigned the Democracy for their crimes and infamy, and said of Andrew Lobresch

erday morning, aged 72 years.

their crimes and infamy, and said of Andrew Johnson:

"Tell me to-day if you had Jeff, Davis in the Presidential chair, or Mr. Robert E. Lee, could they have done more for the Rebels in this land than Andrew Johnson has since he has been President? If they could, I would like to know in what way they could have done it. If Jeff, Davis had been President, what would be have done? He would have returned all the property to the Rebels that they had lost. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff, Davis had been President he would have pardoned all the Rebels that asked him for pardon. Andrew Johnson has done that, and more too. If Jeff, Davis had been President he would have denounced this Congress, and called them a set of traitors. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff, Davis had been President he would have appointed Rebel Governors down South to control those States. Andrew Johnson did the same thing. If Jeff, Davis had been President he would have vetoed the Freedmen's Burcau bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the Civil Rights bill. Andrew Johnson did that, He would have vetoed the first Reconstruction actor Congress, and all the other acts which Andrew Johnson bas done."

Upon the same day the Hon, W. D. Kelley

act of Congress, and all the other acts which Andrew Johnson has done."

Upon the same day the Hon, W. D. Kelley spoke in Cincinnati, and after describing an interview which he had held with President Johnson, shortly after the death of Abraham Lincoln, in which Mr. Johnson had declared himself in thorough harmony with Congress and the North, said:—

"As I left the room, pleased that I had these confidential interviews with him, I met General Carl schurs, fresh irom Sherman's army in North Carolina, with his stars yet upon his shoulders, and the dust of Sherman's grand march to the sea still upon his soldierly habiliments. (Applause.) I met him but for a moment; said he:—The President is all right if he don't talk a little too strongly. I am atraid, he continued, that the tones of the President and the very vehement protestations made me fear the fidelity of his statements. I met him next day is Philadelphia, and in the presence of a number of gentlemen. Gen. Schurz and we compared notes, and found that Johnson had talked to him as to me, and to both of its as to Charles Sumner. I met him again a few days afterwards with General Stewart L. Woodford and General Littlefield—the one tresh from the post command of Charleston. B. C., and the other fresh from the command of the post of bavannah, Ga., and I learned that the one had heard from Georgia gentlemen, who had been with the President in interview with him, and stated that it was his purpose to overthrow the radical party, and, said General Woodford, naming sentlemen from South Carolina—Rebels—that in the statement from South Carolina—Rebels—that in the statement from South Carolina—Rebels—that in the gentlemen—each separate and apart from the other, "

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Call for a General Election.

MENITO JUARES, CONSTITUTIONAL FRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

To My Fellow-citizens:—Convening the people to
exercise their sovereignty in the election of public
officers to whom they may entrust their destinies. I
have fulfilled my duty. And at the same time I have
discharged another duty, inspired by my conscience
and my convictions, in the proposal I make to the
people for the reform of certain points in the Constituit in, in order that they may resolve the question
by their free and sovereign will. My administration
never had and never shall have any other rule of
conduct than faithful respect for the national will.
All the reforms made during my administration
have been to develop and improve the principles of
the Constitution of the republic. Those proposed in
the letter of convication have and can have no other
alm. The points there discussed are the sentiments of
my profound convictions. After mature meditation
on the past, with the aid of the experience of some
years in government, and with the examples before
me of our own history and that of other republics,
which, under their wise institutions, enjoy a permanent guarantee of liberty, a piedge of peace, and a
source of greatness and of prosperity, I have ventured
to propose them to the people.

Asvertheless, there are those who pretend to censure the conduct of the Government and in order that
my silence may not be misinterpreted. I have conceived it my duty to address my reliow-citizens. Now
that I am once mere in the capital, i see, as I have
before seen on similar occasions, that there are those
who assume to change the conduct and the policy of
the Government but it is my duty to stand firm y by
my resolution to do that which is right without
being swayed by those who represent only the
small minority, and not the mational will of the
people. It is evident that those who make those preensions are the tew; it is evident that they do
not represent the opinion of a numerous party,
even in the capital. I do not, therefore, deem
i

action. But I have not deemed it my duty to accept
their resignations, because there has been no discord
in our opinions, and because I have the fullest confidence in their rectitude and their loyalty. My sole
aspiration is faithfully to serve the interests of the
people, and honestly to respect the national will. To
defend and sustain our institutions has ever been the
application of the power vested in my hands. That I
serve my country faithfully and that I love liberty is
demonstrated by my public career.
Mexicans—It is your right to decide freely upon the
reforms I have proposed to you, and it will soon be in
your power to do so, when you elect the public officers
who shall direct your destines. I shall now simply
report that it has been my sole object to propose to
you that which I deem beneficial for your interests,
and these interests are security for prace in the
future, and consolidation of our institutions. Happy,
indeed, shall I be if, before my death, I am witness to
their entire consolidation.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Mexico, August 26, 1867.

Interesting Letter Written by Maximilian just Before His Death-The Disposal to be Made of His Body-Madame Miramon to Remain with His Mother. The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution:-

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution:

QUERETARO PRISON OF LAS CAPUCHINAS, June 17, 1867. — Dear Baron Lago, Minister of Austria to Mexico:—1 am done with this world; my very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to those who must turvive me. My prys clan, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by my two servants, Guil and 7 udos.

I have ordered that my body be transported without any 1 omp or solemally to Vera Cruz. and that on board the vessel that is to bring it to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness white in my coffin.

You will take measures, my dear Baron, so that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, may accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there I wish to be buried beside my poor wife.

If the news of my poor wife's death should not prove true, my body should be placed somewhere until the Empress rejoin me in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Captain Groeller.

Groeiler.

Have also the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms. Miramon, can go to Europe on one of the war vessels. I reckon the more on the fulfilment of this request as she is barged by me to remain with my mother at I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and I remain you well-wishing MAXIMILIAN, M. P.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Hostile Indians Requiring a With-drawal of Troops as a Condition of Peace.

OMAHA, Sept. 14 .- The Northern hostile Indians have refused to meet the Commission unless they agree to withdraw all troops from the Powder river country. The Commissioners go to North Platte and Julesburg to-morrow, thence to Fort Larned, Kansas, by the 10th or

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 16.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103%; Reading, 102%; Can'on Company, 48; Erie, 63%; Cieveland and Toiedo, 123%; Cieveland and Toiedo, 123%; Cieveland and Toiedo, 123%; Cieveland and Fort Wayne, 104%; Michigan Central, 1113; Michigan Southern, 814%; New York Central, 105%; Illinois Central, 121%; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia Sixes, 58; Missouri Sixes, 104%; Hudson River, 132%; U.S. Five-twentes, 1862, 114%; do. 1864, 105%; do. 1865, 105%; now issue, 111; Ten-forties 89%; Seven-thirties, 107%, Sterling exchange, 1091%. Gold, 144%.

-A capital portrait of the great English commoner, John Bright, which was painted from life by Minor K. Kellogg, of Baltimore, for his own private collection, is on exhibition

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,] Monday, Sept. 18, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this

morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing 111\$ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 166\$ for June and August 7:30s. City leans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100\$ @101. a slight advance, and old do, at 984, no Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53½, no change: Reading at 51 3-16, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 126, no change. 57½ was bid for Minebill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 57½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 194 for Thirteenth and

Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 665 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College. Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College,
Bank shares, as we have noticed for some
time past, continue in good demand for investmont. Manufacturers' sold at 32, no change;
and Philadelphia at 165, a decline of 1; 240
was bid for North America; 1424 for Farmers'
and Machanics'; 59 for Girard, 35 for West and Mechanics'; 59 for Girard; 95 for Western; 70 for City; 44% for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 471@471, no change; 16 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 271 for preferred do.; and 151 for Common; 214 to preferred do.; and 154 for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 144; 12 M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)

on the closing price Saturday evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6e of 1881, 1114

@111f; do. 1862, 114f@114f; do. 1864, 109f@ 119f; do., 1865, 110f@111f; do., 1865, new, 108f@108f; do. 5, 10-40s, 99f@99f; do. 7:30s, June, 106f@107f; do., July, 107f@107f; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119f; do., December, 1864, 119@118f; do., May, 1865, 117@117f; do., August, 1865, 116@116f; do., September, 1865, 115@115f; do., October, 1866, 115@115f; Gold, 144f@144f, Silver, 137@139. Silver, 137@139,

Silver, 137@139.

—Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1114; old 5-20s, 1144@1142; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1004; do., 1865, 111@1114; do., July, 108@1084; do., 1867, 108@1084; 10-40s, 994@ 991; 7'30s, Aug., par; do., June, 1064@1074; do., July, 1064@1074; Gold, 1444@1444. 107½: do., July, 108½@107½. Gold, 144½@144½.
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111½@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114½@114½; do., 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 110½@111; do., new, 108@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 90½@59½; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 107@107½; 3d series, 107@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115@115½; Gold, 144½@144½.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Sept. 16 .- Bark-The stock of Quercitron is exceedingly small, and we advance our quotations \$2 % ton. Sales at \$50 % ton for

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and a moderate demand for home consumption, but not much inquiry for shipment. Sales of 500 barrels, including superfine at \$7:50@8:25; old and new wheat extra at \$8@9.50; 300 barrels
Northwestern extra family at \$11@1175; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11@12.50; and fancy
at \$13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour
ranges from \$8.25@8.75, Nothing doing in Corn
Meal.

Mesl.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and, with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. Sales of new red at \$2.25@2 40, and 500 bushels California at \$2.75. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at \$1.50. Corn is quiet. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$1.35, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.31@1.52. Oats are unchanged; sales at 70@72c. Nothing of importance has transpired in either Barley or Mait. Seeda—Cloverseed sells at \$8.50@9 \$64 lbs; Timothy at \$2.75@3; and Flaxseed at \$2.75@2.85. Whisky is without improvement.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Sept. 16 .- The Cattle Market was very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 2400 head arrived and sold at from 15@15%c, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 12@14c, for fair to good steers, and 9@lle. \$ ib. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

62 head Owen Smith, Western, 8@91/4, gross. 50 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 71/4@81/4, gross.
P. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.
P. Hathaway, Western, 7@9½, gross.
Jas. S. Kirk, Chester oc., 7½, gross.
B. McFillen, Western, 7@7½, gross.
James McFillen, Western, 8@9, gross.
E. S. McFillan, 8@9, gross.
Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8, gross.

gross.
M. Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9, gross.
Mooney & Smith, Western, 9@10, gross.
T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 7½@8, gross.
H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 5@8, gross.
I. Frank Western, 7½@0, gross.
Frank & Shorberg, Western, 6@8%, gross.

gross.
Hape & Co., Western, 6 gross.
Bloom & Co., Western, 6 gross.
Chandler & Co., Western, 7 gross.
M. Dryfoos, Western, 5 gross.

and Calf.

Sheep were unchanged, 10,000 head arrived and partly sold at from 5@5% cents \$\mathbb{P}\$ lb., gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in demand at an advance. 2500 head sold at the different yards at from \$10.50@ 11.50 \$\mathbb{P}\$ 100 lbs net.

\$40@70 for springers, and \$60@90 \$\infty\$ head for Cow and Calf.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Foradditional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 16.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Maggie, Tuzo, Genoa, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Agent, West, Windsor, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig E. McNell, Small, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, Charleston, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.
Schr B. Steelman, Steelman, New London, Captain,
Schr M. A. Hyer, Ethridge, New Haven, Captain,
Str W. Whilldin, Riggans, Sassafras, J. D. Ruoff,
Str Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

St'r W. Whildin. Riggans, Sassairas, J. D. Ruoff.

St'r Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Ploneer, Bennett, 50 hours from Wilmington. N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 3a hours from Providence, with make, to D. S. Steison & Co.

Br. Darque Aurora, Joliymore, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, 5 days from Boston, is ballast to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, 5 days from Boston, is ballast to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr H. Steelman, Steelman, 2 days from Newburybor, in ballast to captain.

Schr Hawatha, Newman, 4 days from Portland,

With mose, to captain.

Schr Hawatha, Parsons, 5 days from Plymouth,
in ballast to captain.

Schr Mary Price Garrison, 5 days from Plymouth,
in ballast to captain.

Steamtug E. A. Souder, Pride, 4 hours from Bombay

Hook, baving towed thereto barque Brabo, for Antwerp; left ber there at anchor at 6 P. M. yesterday,

Passed in the bay and river the following vessels,
bound up.—Ship L. B. Glichrist, from Iverpobl;
barques Ukraine, from Boaton; Jenny, from Bremen;
Eugenie, from Liverpool; brigs J. Welsh, Jr., from
Sagua; M. C. Comery, from Swan Island; a Br. brig
and a Hamburg brig, names unknown.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, from Baltimore,
with mose, to J. D. Ruoff.

Ship S. H. Moody, hours from Baltimore,

Ship S. H. Moody, hence for Amsterdam, was off the Lizard 30th uit.

Barque Tulako, Schumacher, hence for Bremen, was off the Needles 21st uit.

Barque A. Kinsman, Means, for Philadelphia 7th, Barque A. Kinsman, Means, for Philadelphia 7th, Barque A. Mana, from New York for Philadelphia, was off Cape May Lightship 13th Inst.

Barque Duisberg, Holjes, hence for Amsterdam, was off the Lizard 23th uit.

Barque due Nose, Rettie, hence for Antwerp, was off the Eddystone 3ist uit.

Brig Insulaneran, Jensen, hence for Stattin, passed Copenhagen 30th uit.

Brig H. O. Philadelphia, Mana Grand H. G. Philadelphia, Brig H. O. Philadelphia openhagen 30th ult.
Brig H. O. Philadelphia 7th, at Brig H. U. Phibbley, Edyd, for Philadelphia 7th, at inagua let inst.
Brig Minna, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, was grig Minna, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, was spoken 8th inst, lat. 41, 10n, 65 30,
Brig Elvie Allen, Allen, hence for Stettin, sailed from Falmouth lat inst.
Scors Restless, Baxter, and W. A. Crocker, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst, Scors Reading RR. No. 47, Neal, hence, at Pawincket 18th inst, Echrs G, W. Rawley, Allen, and N. S. Smith, hence, at Boston 14th inst. has G. W. Joseph C. C. Carley, and J. C. Carley, nence, oston 14th inst., hr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston for Philamia, at Newport lith inst, hr M. P. Smith. Grace, hence, at Providence 18th hr M. P. Smith. Grace, hence, at Providence 18th istant. Schr Sarah Purves Jones, hence, at Richmond 18th Schrs H. Croskey, Potter, and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Schr H. F. Cabada, Swain, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington 11th Inst., Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th Inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 — Arrived, steamship Catedonia, McDonald, from Glascow,
Steamship Hecla, Edmondson, from Liverpool.
Ship Nunquam Dormio, Cousins, from Liverpool.
Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, from Liverpool.
Ship W. Woodbury, Montford, from Liverpool.
Ship Dr. Barth, Moyer, from Hamburg,
Barque J. McCarthy, McCarthy, from Marseilles,
Barque Star of Devon, Tabilli, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig S. H. Kennedy, Sellman, from Bremen,
Brig Richmond, Powers, from Liebon.